

Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.

THOMSON & ROBERTS, PROP'RS.

OFFICE—Lappin's Block, Main St.

TERMS:

DAILY, by carriers, per year..... \$3.00
TRI-WEEKLY..... 4.00
WEEKLY..... 2.00

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

The News.

Gen. Lee has been compelled to go through his camp and make stump speeches to his men to keep them quiet. According to the Richmond papers the question of bread and butter is getting to be quite a serious one in the rebel camp.

Sherman is reported to be within sixty miles of Wilmington, and a force of 40,000 Union troops concentrating at Newbern ready to join him in his attack upon Richmond.

The rebel papers frantically appeal to the authorities to arm the slaves for their defense. To this dark complexion have things come at last.

Sheridan's victory over Early, is much more complete than at first reported, although Early escaped.

Gold closed at 134.

Mr. Cassiday's Speech.

We print elsewhere the excellent speech of our member of the Assembly from this city, upon the passage of the resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment forever abolishing slavery in all the states and territories of the United States. But few men are privileged in their lives to speak in favor of so grand and sublime a measure, involving, as it does, the best interests and highest good of nation and people, and few men have the ability to acquit themselves more creditably than Mr. Cassiday has done in this case. We were present at the time of its delivery, and it was the universal testimony that it was the speech of the occasion. Upon one point, however, we do not quite agree with Mr. Cassiday. His position in regard to the status of the insurgent states, and as to the number of states necessary to ratify the amendment just passed, is a novel one, and may be correct, but we are not yet convinced that it is. He does not admit that those states are out of the Union, but that they have lost their statehood under and within the meaning of the constitution; and that their consent to an amendment so sweeping and general in its application, is not necessary. But we suspect this portion of his argument will not carry conviction to minds less analytical than his own. Under our form of government a State cannot commit suicide, any more than it can homicide, and "once a State, always a State," seems to be the theory of the Federal Constitution. To admit that a State has gone out of the Union, is to admit the fact of secession whatever may be our theory in regard to it, and all State lines in the South have become obliterated, and the acts of Congress admitting certain States into a Union, have become null and void through the action of those States themselves, and in defiance of the supreme law of the land. To assume that a State is false to its allegiance because the few men who constitute what we call the "State government" are recreant to their duty, is incompatible with the genius of our constitution, which is bound to guarantee a republican form of government to all; and because a few bad men have usurped and subverted the rights of the people, it is no justification for the Federal authorities to treat such betrayed and outraged people as aliens. To illustrate: The vote of the people of Arkansas for delegates to the State Convention that afterwards carried the State out of the Union, was eleven thousand strong in favor of remaining with the old flag, and that state has not sent half as many men into the rebel ranks as either Kentucky or Missouri. Would it have been right, while the great mass of the people were still loyal, to reduce them to the vassalage of a territorial condition and blot out their state lines? Mr. Lincoln declared to Mr. Powell of Kentucky that if the majority of the people of the South earnestly and of their own free will and accord desired to secede, then this war carried on by the general government, was not only an error but a crime; and it is to restore to the people of the rebel states the rights that the military minority have wrested from them by force of arms, that Sherman's victorious legions have gone down to punish the arrogant usurpers.

Because a State is not in a condition to elect a United States Senator, it does not follow that it ought to be forever denied the privilege of such an election. If the Governor, State officers and Legislature of the State of Wisconsin should be swept away in one night by some terrible plague, it might be some time before the State would be in a condition to exercise the functions necessary to elect a United States Senator, but no one would claim that we had ceased to be a State and that our State lines had been obliterated.

The framers of the Constitution wisely provided that three-fourths of all the States should ratify any amendment to that instrument, because it was clearly foreseen how great a diversity of interests it was likely to embrace upon the American Continent, and to allow it to be changed by a less number of States, might open the door for a bare majority to inflict the most cruel wrongs and abuses upon a portion of the Republic. But if Mr. Cassiday's theory is correct, and all of the States were in rebellion except the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, then the three first named could constitutionally ratify this amendment, and the thirty-two other States would have no voice in the matter. A method of changing the fundamental law of the land thus easily, cannot recommend itself very strongly to the American people.

Much better do we like General Sherman's theory of reconstruction. He says to the people of the South, "lay down

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VOLUME 9.

JANESVILLE, WIS., THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1865.

NUMBER 16.

CITY AND COUNTY.

your arms; establish a state government obedient to the Constitution, and resume your former position in the Union under the old flag." This is the shortest cut out of the difficulties that beset us on every side, and which are the natural outgrowth of a state of civil war under a republican form of government.

Sharp Practiced by an Editor.
A few days since we had a call from Hon. A. J. Turner, editor of the Portage City Register, who seemed to be here on business connected with filling his city's quota, but for quite a different purpose as the sequel shows.

It appears that Turner is an aspirant for the Portage City Post-office, and fearing that our good father Abraham will not make many changes in that direction, she thought struck Jack that if he could only get Dana, the present incumbent, "grafted into the army," he would have fair sailing into the office.

Down he came to this city and by some means piques between himself and the Provost Marshal it was decided to draft two men from Portage, when lo, and behold! one of the two was the present Postmaster!

We don't say that this thing was done *on purpose*, because we don't know; but we do say that it was a lucky draft for A. J. Turner, Esq. Jack is a silly dog and now that he has set out to get his city made the initial point for the new land grant road, the other interests may as well bestir themselves.

THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL calls attention to the fact that at the commencement of war, while Gen. Beauregard was idolized by the rebels and heralded as their deliverer, Sherman was held almost in contempt by some of the Federal authorities, and pronounced insane in certain quarters, because he declared that two hundred thousand troops would be required to wrest Kentucky from the insurgents.

Four years have passed, and now when the praises of Sherman are on every lip, we are informed by the Richmond *Examiner* that "Beauregard is reported to have gone crazy."

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

LEAVING IT ON RATHER THICK.—We have received a good many compliments for the *Gazette* of late, but the following from a Green county man lays it on pretty thick. He says:

"Here are two dollars; please send me your paper and a receipt. I can't do without your paper for my men won't go to roost, nor can my wife sleep nights, and the geese have refused to drink water; all on account of the fear that your paper won't come on Thursday."

GEN. GANTT'S LECTURE.—Attention is called to the following notices of the press which speak for themselves. Gen. Gantt is undoubtedly one of the most eloquent and effective orators of the day; and the Young Men's Association should be encouraged in its efforts to furnish such entertainments to the citizens of Janesville. Let no one forget the Lecture to-morrow evening.

The Cincinnati Commercial in speaking of his address to the people of Arkansas calls it "The most remarkable document of the war, which has made a sensation wherever the history we are making is being read."

The Philadelphia Inquirer says of his speech at Harrisburg, Pa., "He is calculated to reach the feelings of the people and to inspire enthusiasm. This is indicated most forcibly in the terrible speech he launched against the Emperor of the French, for quartering his soldiers in Mexico, and although his severity may have been untimely, it drew forth the most overwhelming applause from all quarters of the hall. Democrats and Republicans cheered and stamped, and ladies clapped their hands and waved their "kerchiefs," &c.

"His speech was full of telling hits and eloquent passages, which wrought up his audience to the highest point of enthusiasm. The speaker closed a most brilliant speech of two hours' length by a short but beautiful address to the ladies present."

"Gen. Gantt's speech was of a kind that no words could give our readers an adequate idea of its eloquence, wit and power. Nothing but a verbatim report could do justice to it. At its conclusion, as the General resumed his seat, the audience rose to their feet and made the hall ring again and again with deafening cheers. We never saw a more exciting display of enthusiasm."—*Daily Morning Journal and Courier*, New Haven, (Conn.) Mar. 8th, 1864.

THE NEW YORK MARKET.
(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, March 9.
FLOUR—@10c better, \$10.30-\$11.15 extra state;

WHEAT—@10c, d/c choice milling spring \$11.50-\$12.15 shipping grade, \$10.50-\$11.25.

FLOUR—Spring @10c, fall \$12.00-\$12.10 per cwt.

BALLET—Ranges at \$8.00-\$12.50 per cwt. for common to choice samples.

CORN—Fall 70d. 7c 72d. 7c shell'd \$8.00 per bushel.

OATS—Fall at 45¢ per bushel.

POTATOES—Choice Pea Potatoes \$6.50 per cwt.; common to fair lots 40¢ per bushel.

SEED WHEAT—@ 45¢ per bushel, \$3.50-\$4.19; clover 11.00-\$11.60.

FLAX SEED—@ 50¢ per bushel, \$1.75-\$2.25.

BUTTER—Good to choice roll 18¢-\$2.

Eggs—Plenty at 10¢ per dozen.

HIDES—Green 5¢-8¢; dry 11-12¢.

SHEEP SKINS—Range from 75¢-\$2.00 each.

WOOL—Ranges at 45¢ to 50¢ per pound, unshorn.

DRESSED HOGS—Heavy averages \$11.50-\$12.00 per 100 lbs.; light \$10.00-\$11.00.

LIVE STOCK—Pork \$3.00-\$6.00 per 100 lbs.; hogs \$3.00-\$10.00.

JOHN CASSIDAY.

S. J. TODD.
W. A. ADAMS.
W. A. KENISTON.
S. S. GUTHRIE.
JOHN CHILD.
J. P. DICKENS.
County Committee.

Died, March 6th, 1865.
W. W. WADSWORTH.

JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

The Republican electors of the several towns and wards of Rock County met at Janesville on Friday evening, to nominate a candidate to a County Convention to be held at the Court House in the city of Janesville, on the 2d inst., at 2 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for County Judge at the next election.

It is recommended that the caucuses for the selection of Delegates, where not otherwise ordered, be held on Friday the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m., at the usual place of holding elections.

J. N. CASSIDAY,
S. J. TODD,
W. A. ADAMS,
W. A. KENISTON,
S. S. GUTHRIE,
JOHN CHILD,
J. P. DICKENS,
County Committee.

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W. W. WADSWORTH.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—The undersigned having procured the descriptions of Houses, Farms, Rooms or Real Estate for sale or let, for further particulars apply to the office of J. Baker, 20th Street, Pease's Block, Main St., Janesville, Oct. 20th, 1864.

Gen. Gantt's visit, which we regret he was unable to protract, has done vast good

to you all, and will do more as his reported speeches shall be more widely read.—*New York Independent.*

GREAT MEETING.—In another column is an advertisement with the above heading. The business is a tip top one and is well worth the attention of mounted men.

CONCERT LAST NIGHT.—Notwithstanding the very inclement weather, last evening, Mr. Bennett's singing class gave an excellent concert to a good house. Some of the pieces were sung charmingly and were rapturously applauded.

THE CAMPBELLIOGANS.—This band of minstrels give an entertainment at Lappin's Hall this evening. We observe that the company is highly spoken of where it has performed. They have two full bands—one brass and the other of stringed and other instruments. We presume they will be generously patronized.

OFF THE TRACK.—The "Mail Passenger" train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, which is due here at 4 p.m., ran over a broken rail yesterday, two miles north of Fort Atkinson. Four passenger cars were thrown off the track, and the train was detained two hours in consequence. No person injured.

LITTLE GIRL KILLED AT FORT ATKINSON.

—We learn that a little girl was killed at Fort Atkinson on Tuesday evening, by the cars. She was on the train with her mother, who had two other children with her, and the little one in attempting to step from the cars, fell between them and was crushed to death, the cars being in motion at the time the accident occurred.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Electors of the Third Assembly District are requested to meet in convention by their usual number of delegates at the Emerald Grove House at Emerald Grove on Saturday the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing two delegates to attend the Judicial Convention to be held at Elkhorn on the 17th inst.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1865.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Sketch of the speech of Hon. J. B. Clegg, today, at Rock, in the Assembly on Thursday Evening, Feb. 23d.

MR. SPEAKER.—had concluded this morning not to occupy the time of the Assembly upon this question, unless some of the few gentlemen on this floor, who are opposed to the resolutions, should give us some plausible reason why they should not be adopted. But for some reason those gentlemen have remained exceedingly quiet. I have listened in vain for the musical voice of my friend from Dodge, (Mr. Jones,) who is always ready to edify and instruct the House upon ordinary questions; however trifling they may be in their character; but upon this amendment, which affects the welfare of the nation and its prosperity, he has considered it prudent to remain quiet. It is true the honorable gentleman from Marquette (Mr. Pease) has given us a somewhat lengthy argument against the constitutionality of the amendment, but it is hardly necessary that I should reply to him, since his arguments have been so thoroughly refuted by the gentleman from Washington, (Mr. Williams,) and the gentleman from Milwaukee, (Mr. Thompson,) who are both members of his own political party. And yet, Sir, I am unwilling to manifest any indifference to the passage of the resolutions by remaining silent.

The importance of the question which is before us for consideration will hardly be comprehended by the wisest men of the present generation. It is only when the passions of the hour have subsided, and the prejudices which have naturally grown out of the struggle, which has lasted for nearly half a century between Freedom and Slavery, have been buried in the graves which the future will prepare for them, and the facts connected with that struggle shall appear in bold relief on the pages of our national history, and the Republic shall have advanced to that high moral position which the Ruler of nations has fixed for its reception, that the people of our country will begin to appreciate the blessings of universal liberty, or comprehend the enormities, vices and crimes of African Slavery. And yet there is a sense of justice in every human heart which no partisan prejudice can destroy. The voice of conscience, though silent for a time it may be, will nevertheless, on certain occasions, ring in the ear of its possessor, and compel him, as it were, to speak out the honest sentiments of his heart, however much his old associates may urge him to remain silent. And thus it is wherever we go among the masses of the people, we find men of both political parties who regard the passage of this amendment as an occasion for congratulation, rejoicing and thanks to Almighty God, rather than for deliberation and argument.

And why should it not be so? What class of men can fail to rejoice upon the adoption of a measure so ennobling in its purposes, so beneficial in its influences, and so grand in its conception as the amendment now before us? Certainly the man who has labored without hope or reward or expectation of office until his bones have been whitened with age, to emancipate the slave and restore him to manhood, will not mourn when he sees that slavery is forever abolished throughout the Union. Such a man will rejoice, because he will remember that there was a time in the history of this government when it was more dangerous in certain parts of this Union to be an abolitionist than it was to be a slave. There was a time when rewards, ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000 were publicly offered in some of the Southern States for the heads of northern men who had never been upon their soil and whose only crime was that of exercising the constitutional right of free speech.

There was a time when Elijah Lovejoy, a scholar and gentleman, was compelled to leave St. Louis with his little press and seek refuge in Alton, in the so-called free State of Illinois, but the same spirit of intolerance pursued him there, and although he protested that he was not an abolitionist, and was willing that each State should regulate the question of slavery within its own borders, yet, not only was his first press destroyed, but he was shot down like a criminal while defending the second—some half a dozen bullets entering his body at the same time.

There was a time when old Benjamin Lundy and William Loyd Garrison were mired and imprisoned in the slave city of Baltimore, but now one of the free cities of the Union.

There was a time when Samuel Hear, an able lawyer and a gentleman, went with his daughter to the State of South Carolina for the simple purpose testing in the courts of that State the question whether under the constitution of the United States it was lawful to sell a free colored citizen of the State of Massachusetts into slavery in South Carolina, but he and his daughter were forcibly taken from the hotel and ejected from the State, not by an infuriated mob, but through the advice of the Mayor and Sheriff of Charleston and the Governor, Attorney General and Legislature of the State.

When the abolitionist thinks of these and other outrages committed by slavery during the history of this government, he will not fail to rejoice when he learns of the adoption and ratification of this amendment.

But, sir, there is another class who will also rejoice. The men who, although they were theoretically opposed to slavery and its extension to the territories, were nevertheless willing it should remain in the States where it existed, as long as such States saw fit to tolerate the evil, rather than to interfere with the compromises of the Constitution; but when slavery made war on the government, and thus released them from all obligations in the matter, they rejoice that they may now extricate from the soul of the Republic the institution which has so long disturbed its harmony and retarded its progress.

There is still another class who look up on the ratification of this amendment as an occasion for rejoicing. It is not composed of Abolitionists nor anti-slavery men, but men who have always been true to the interests of slavery; men who have voted for the fugitive slave law, the extension of slavery, and all other measures which the slave holders have desired, but they have discovered from experience and the history of the government, that it is impossible to live in peace and permit slavery to exist in the Union.

It has ever been the disturbing element in the halls of Congress, churches and political parties. It was the rock on which the fathers came so near splitting in the Convention which framed the Constitution. It has ruled the government for more than fifty years with a rod of iron. It demanded the Missouri Compromise in 1820, and obtained it. It refused to submit to the revenue laws in 1832, and although Jackson forced it into a temporary submission, yet in the very next session of Congress, our northern representatives got down on their knees and surrendered the very principles which South Carolina could not obtain by threats from a Southern President. In 1835 it demanded the

authority of the government for violating the mails, and abstracting papers and letters printed and written at the North, and Ames Kendall, a slave high priest at Chicago, but then Postmaster General of the United States, sanctioned the crime so diametrically opposed to the genius of our government. It demanded the annexation of Texas, in order to extend its dominion and supply its coffers, and obtained it. In 1850 it demanded the Fugitive Slave Law, and obtained it. In 1852 it became more arrogant, and demanded not only sub-treasury, but silence, and northern politicians got down upon their knees, and with their hands upon their mouths, and their mouths in the dust, cried, "Unholy, unholy free speech, guaranteed us by the Constitution of our country." In 1854 it demanded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and obtained it. In 1857, having the wisdom of the serpent, and knowing the enormity of its crimes, it desired to be sanctified anew and anointed with judicial oil, and Dred Scott was sacrificed for the occasion. In 1860 it broke up the Democratic party, and sacrificed Douglas, its great leader. In 1861 it drew the sword, and made war on the government itself, and has ever since been seeking to destroy it and rear another upon its ruins. With such a record, and knowing the fact that there never can be any permanent peace in this nation while this wicked institution continues, the pro-slavery man, if he love his country, cannot fail to rejoice at the prospect of the early extinction of slavery, so that he may, at his instant day, devote himself to the consideration of questions which do not involve the condition of the negro.

But there is still another class who at least ought to rejoice at the passage of this amendment. It is the non-slaveholders of the South. After four years of suffering and war, they must have learned the fact that the struggle was not inaugurated for their benefit, but for the exclusive benefit of the few hundred thousand slaveholders of the South, and knowing this fact they must naturally rejoice when they learn that the Union can never be restored upon the basis of slavery.

But there is still another class who will rejoice at the adoption of this amendment. It is not composed of the spoiled children of fortune, nor those who are surrounded by the gilded trappings of wealth and aristocracy, but of humble slaves. And as the slave catches the news along the way-side, or from the lips of his master, he will hasten to the shanty to tell his little family of the mystery of their redemption; and as he sits down in their midst and begins his story, his eye will grow brighter, and his soul will be stirred within him, and he will feel for once in his life that he is a man; and as he looks upon his children they will seem to smile more sweetly, and the affections of his wife will seem to be more tender, for he will know that they are not to be separated in the market place nor at the auction block. And as he goes to his daily toil in the cotton field, he will learn to sing some of the beautiful songs of freedom written by Bryant and Whittier, and as he comes home at night his wife and children will be singing the same songs; and thus liberty will roll along over the whole South, from cotton field to bayou, and from mountain top to valley.

But however much the mass of the people rejoice at the passage of this amendment, yet, since there are those who do not rejoice, and since this is a deliberative body, it becomes us to consider well any objection which may be brought against the measure, and then vote according to our best judgment.

The slaveholders in rebellion will never rejoice on account of the adoption of this amendment, for the cornerstone of their so-called Confederacy rests upon the institution of slavery, and as they see that stone begin to crumble, and their chance of independence fades away in the distance, Sherman gradually marches on Richmond, which must sooner or later fall, and with all hope of the rebels, they are naturally filled with mourning and lamentations, and seem to have no consolation left, but to repeat the words of the great Athenian orator, addressed to his subjugated people, "Grandly we resolved, grandly we resisted, and grandly we have fallen."

There is but one other class who do not rejoice. They are not numerous at this time, but are scattered about the country, and may be known as a portion of those who consider themselves leaders in the late Democratic party. It is impossible, however, to divine the motive, object or purpose which induces them to array themselves in opposition to this measure, unless it is that they possess in an eminent degree that quality which Edmund Burke said was so much wanting in Charles Towne and "obstinacy." Archbishop Whately said on a certain occasion that "the brighter the moon shines, the more the dogs howl," and I am not sure but the saying is applicable to those who so vigorously oppose the amendment.

The honorable gentleman from Marquette, (Mr. Pease,) raises several constitutional objections to the passage of the amendment. He claims that this government is a confederacy; that the States are free and independent—that the national government emanated from the States, and was founded for specific purposes, and has only such powers as are expressly delegated to it by the States; that amendments can only be made to the constitution for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of powers already granted—that the rights of the States and the General Government are independent of each other—but, sir, it is always the proper time to do right. Policy and expediency have not only proved the destruction of politicians and political parties, but of governments. The time is well chosen, and it is the best that could be selected.

In the Revolution the rights of humanity were involved. The signers of the Declaration of Independence were conscious of it, and so they incorporated "in the Declaration the undying truth that all men are created equal," and had the Constitution been adopted at the same time instead of thirteen years afterwards, we never would have been troubled with slavery in America. When Luther Martin of Maryland stood up in the Constitutional Convention, advocating the abolition of slavery, to intercede for the immovable words—"When our Liberties were in stake, we warmly felt the common rights of man." The doctor being thought to be past which curtailed ourselves, we are daily growing more insensible to these rights. Good always comes from toiling and suffering. Such has been the history of the world.

The bright and dark pages of history are often alternating with each other. The light pages are ever beckoning us onward toward high and holy purposes, the dark ones to warn us against wickedness and death. Upon one page of history we read of the singular struggles between the armies under Pompey and Caesar, and upon another of the liberties of Rome. Upon one page we read how the Savior of man was condemned before Pontius Pilate, and upon another how he broke the confines of the tomb and rose triumphantly into the skies. Upon one page we read of the ignorance and degradation of the dark ages, and upon another of Luther and the Reformation. Here we read of Charles the Second and his courtiers and cavaliers, and there of blind John Milton with his pen vindicating the liberties of man, and Oliver Cromwell with his sword fighting for the same object. Here we read of the

puritans fleeing from oppression and establishing themselves in the new world, and then after passing through suffering and war finally achieved their independence and liberty.

So, after these four years of war, which has seen suffering and death to every community, and caused so many homes to wear the weeds of mourning, we have at last been brought to appreciate the common rights of man, and to abolish slavery throughout the land by constitutional enactment. The rights of man are more sacred than the rights of States. The negro having bravely fought and bled and died, when there was no inducement for him to do so, except the vague hope of liberty, it is well for us to vindicate our own manhood by securing to him the exercise of all his rights, and I trust our Government will do it. During the last summer a bronze statue of Hercules was exhumed at Rome. It was found in a sort of vault, covered with flat stones and pieces of marble, and about thirty feet below the surface of the earth. It was a beautiful gilt, and said to be the work of Miron II, and was seemingly perfect except that it was minus one finger and one foot. It is purely ideal, and represents the young Hercules, as he was about to take the apples of Hesperides. According to one account these apples were obtained by strategy and through the agency of Atlas; but by another account they were obtained by Hercules himself, after a terrible struggle with the nine headed Hydra, including one immortal head. It is said that Hercules seized the Hydra by the neck, and that the monster then wound himself about the legs and feet of Hercules and held him stationary. Hercules with his club then knocked off several of the heads of the Hydra, but as fast as one was knocked off another would immediately spring out in its place. While the struggle was thus going on, a huge crab came to the assistance of the Hydra and commenced gnawing at the feet of Hercules. At length Hercules, despairing of success, called upon Iolaus for assistance, who came and immediately set the woods on fire and burned off the several heads of the Hydra, and last of all they burned off his body, and the monster immediately expired at the feet of Hercules, who thereupon plucked the apples at his pleasure and carried them forward to Erythron according to his command.

Sir, Congress should take measures to procure that bronze statue of Hercules, and the golden apples, and also procure a bronze statue of Iolaus, and one representing the Hydra, and another the Crab, and have them all placed in the rotunda at Washington, since they very properly represent the condition of our country at the present time. Let the bronze Hercules with his scars, represent the government of the United States. Let the Hydra represent slavery as it was fastened and entwined about the body politic. Let Iolaus, with his brands of fire, represent the Union armies which with the aid of the government, have severed the body, and burned off most of the heads of slavery, and now by this amendment, the immortal head will be destroyed. Let the Crab represent that portion of the copperhead fraternity, who have during these years of war been laboring to destroy the foundation stones of the Republic. Let the three golden apples which our Hercules is about to pluck, represent liberty, equality and victory, which he expects to carry forward, not to Erythron in pursuance of his command, but to future generations in obedience to the command of God. Thus the picture is complete.

The slaveholders in rebellion will never rejoice on account of the adoption of this amendment, for the cornerstone of their so-called Confederacy rests upon the institution of slavery, and as they see that stone begin to crumble, and their chance of independence fades away in the distance, Sherman gradually marches on Richmond, which must sooner or later fall, and with all hope of the rebels, they are naturally filled with mourning and lamentations, and seem to have no consolation left, but to repeat the words of the great Athenian orator, addressed to his subjugated people, "Grandly we resolved, grandly we resisted, and grandly we have fallen."

There is but one other class who do not rejoice. They are not numerous at this time, but are scattered about the country, and may be known as a portion of those who consider themselves leaders in the late Democratic party. It is impossible, however, to divine the motive, object or purpose which induces them to array themselves in opposition to this measure, unless it is that they possess in an eminent degree that quality which Edmund Burke said was so much wanting in Charles Towne and "obstinacy." Archbishop Whately said on a certain occasion that "the brighter the moon shines, the more the dogs howl," and I am not sure but the saying is applicable to those who so vigorously oppose the amendment.

The honorable gentleman from Marquette, (Mr. Pease,) raises several constitutional objections to the passage of the amendment. He claims that this government is a confederacy; that the States are free and independent—that the national government emanated from the States, and was founded for specific purposes, and has only such powers as are expressly delegated to it by the States; that amendments can only be made to the constitution for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of powers already granted—that the rights of the States and the General Government are independent of each other—but, sir, it is always the proper time to do right. Policy and expediency have not only proved the destruction of politicians and political parties, but of governments. The time is well chosen, and it is the best that could be selected.

In the Revolution the rights of humanity were involved. The signers of the Declaration of Independence were conscious of it, and so they incorporated "in the Declaration the undying truth that all men are created equal," and had the Constitution been adopted at the same time instead of thirteen years afterwards, we never would have been troubled with slavery in America. When Luther Martin of Maryland stood up in the Constitutional Convention, advocating the abolition of slavery, to intercede for the immovable words—"When our Liberties were in stake, we warmly felt the common rights of man." The doctor being thought to be past which curtailed ourselves, we are daily growing more insensible to these rights. Good always comes from toiling and suffering. Such has been the history of the world.

The bright and dark pages of history are often alternating with each other. The light pages are ever beckoning us onward toward high and holy purposes, the dark ones to warn us against wickedness and death. Upon one page of history we read of the singular struggles between the armies under Pompey and Caesar, and upon another of the liberties of Rome. Upon one page we read how the Savior of man was condemned before Pontius Pilate, and upon another how he broke the confines of the tomb and rose triumphantly into the skies. Upon one page we read of the ignorance and degradation of the dark ages, and upon another of Luther and the Reformation. Here we read of Charles the Second and his courtiers and cavaliers, and there of blind John Milton with his pen vindicating the liberties of man, and Oliver Cromwell with his sword fighting for the same object.

There is still another class who look up on the ratification of this amendment as an occasion for rejoicing. It is not composed of Abolitionists nor anti-slavery men, but men who have always been true to the interests of slavery; men who have voted for the fugitive slave law, the extension of slavery, and all other measures which the slave holders have desired, but they have discovered from experience and the history of the government, that it is impossible to live in peace and permit slavery to exist in the Union.

It has ever been the disturbing element in the halls of Congress, churches and political parties. It was the rock on which the fathers came so near splitting in the Convention which framed the Constitution.

Miscellaneous.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, for sum known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 1st, 1861, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

Gold-Bearing Bonds

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the \$100 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to five per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semiannually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and added to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.

Two cents ————— \$100

Ten ————— \$5000

20 ————— \$1000

\$1 ————— \$5000

Notes of all the above amounts will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscription. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$20,000,000 is now issued, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case in closing the subscriptions to other loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loans, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JANESVILLE, ROCK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK of Janesville, Wisconsin.

Another great sale at Auction and private sale, to commence Thirty days.

500 pieces full color prints marked down to 25 cents original cost \$32.

All our Domestic goods shown on the market, in same quantities and at same prices.

200 pieces of Dress Goods three times on the market at a tremendous reduction.

No Reservation.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM!

when we exhibited in competition with others. We did this pleasure in giving to our friends at our own expense the first Premiums, not only in the City of Janesville, but in the State and throughout the Union.

For a copy of our catalogues, address J. A. COOKE, 14 Wall Street, New York.

GEORGE A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 14 Wall Street, Chicago, Ill.

For sale in Janesville, by J. L. DARLING, Agent.

Sept. 1st, 1861.

500 pieces Dress, Bedding, and Trunks in Spring dresses, down to 10 cents per yard.

All our Clothing, Cloth, &c. thrown on the market.

500 pieces of Carpet, 30x30, 35x3

The Janesville Gazette.

Miscellaneous.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1865.

Wants, Sales, Bents, &c.

FOR SALE.—Two full building lots in Dickson & Bailey's addition, in the Third Ward. They will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of D. C. Bayard, at the Post Office.

FOR SALE.—The House and Lot corner of Academy and 19th Streets, formerly owned by Capt. Davis, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of the premises, or of Mr. W. Davis, at the Drug Store.

FOR SALE.—I offer for sale on reasonable terms my House and Lot, pleasantly located on the hill. Suitable home walks of the business part of the city. The house new, having been built only one year.

GEO. D. ASHCRAFT,

At C. H. C. Bell's Drug Store.

PIANOFORTE FOR SALE.—A splendid McPhail Piano for sale very low by W. Taylor, Room in Lappin's Block, 3d story.

Janesville, Sept. 29, 1864.

superior.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very fine block front from the Post-office on North Second street in the Second Ward. Two good barns on the premises. Inquire of H. A. VOSTER.

Aug. 22d, 1864.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT.—A young man who has had several years experience in the Grocery Business, wishes a situation in some Store, Hotel, Office, etc. Enquire at the office, or address F. O. Beck.

Janesville, March 2d.

FOR SALE.—10 acres of land in the city of Beloit, described as the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 23, town ship 1, north of the village of Beloit. It is exchangeable for property in this city. Apply to J. W. CRAVEN, Beloit, Wis.

no. 154, with 10.

FOR SALE.—A good house, cottage style, built of brick, and half surrounded by trees. It is situated in the 2d Ward, about two miles west from the Post Office. Price \$1000.00 cash, and one month's rent. Terms, no interest cash, becoming lands one-fourth to cash, and balance of payment by annual terms. Apply to J. J. R. PEASE, Janesville, Jan. 22, 1865.

janesville.

FOR SALE.—23 wood lots situated near Fortville, Rock County. Also 20 acres of land, each suitable for a farm, having water and sufficient and water convenient. These lands are known as the "Rockville Farms." Terms, no interest cash, becoming lands one-fourth to cash, and balance of payment by annual terms. Apply to J. J. R. PEASE, Janesville, Jan. 22, 1865.

janesville.

GREASE WANTED.—10,000 lbs. for which I will pay the highest market price at first quality soap, candles, Grease, &c.

W. M. STIMLE,

Tallow, Chamber, Soap and Candle manufacturer, Janesville, Wis. Owner of Janesville's Grocery, and the Hotel House.

Janesville, Feb. 1, 1865.

J. W. CRAVEN,

At C. H. C. Bell's Drug Store.

no. 154, with 10.

FOR SALE.—The timber lot for sale in the north half of the southeast quarter of section 10, town range 12, being near the farm of A. W. Pope, who will sell it at a fair price on easy terms. Also several choice Building Lots in the city of Janesville. Enquire of the sub-visitor at the First National Bank.

Janesville, Jan. 22, 1865.

J. D. REINHOLD,

At the First National Bank.

For terms apply to E. F. Pendleton.

E. F. Pendleton, PR. HENRY PALMER,

At the First National Bank.

no. 154, with 10.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BAR-

GAIN.—10 acres of excellent land, with fence, and a fine orchard, all under cultivation, situated 14 miles from Janesville, on the Rockton-Monona, on the middle road between the Hayward and Monona farms. A yoke of cattle and wagon will be taken as part payment. Enquire of R. B. Shaefer, at J. W. CRAVEN, Beloit, Wis.

R. B. SHAEFER,

Janesville, Feb. 1, 1865.

C. E. STEPHENS,

At the First National Bank.

no. 154, with 10.

FOR SALE.—The following de-

scribed property in the city of Janesville: Lot 10, block 10, 10th Ward, except west half of lot 10, block 10, 10th Ward, all buildings, including part of Hiram Taylor's land on Main Street, situated in the rear of the Hiram Taylor's residence, on the middle road between the Hayward and Monona farms. A yoke of cattle and wagon will be taken as part payment. Enquire of R. B. Shaefer, at J. W. CRAVEN, Beloit, Wis.

R. B. SHAEFER,

Janesville, Feb. 1, 1865.

C. E. STEPHENS,

At the First National Bank.

no. 154, with 10.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.—I now offer for sale at a great bar-

gain a valuable Farm, situated 14 miles west of the Beloit depot, just outside the city limits of Janesville. Said farm contains 150 acres, 100 acres being under good cultivation and 50 acres of timber and pasture land. A good building orchard, ornamental trees, shrubs, &c. Turned in a large amount of timber and timber-hands, and the farm is well situated, so as to make it a very desirable location. For particulars apply to J. M. Hubbard, room 4, First Floor, Groves, first and other floors, or to the sub-visitor at the First National Bank of Janesville, or to the proprietor of the Clothing store of Moses Marsh, Main Street, Janesville, April 2d, 1865.

MOSHE MARSH,

Postoffice box 501, Janesville.

no. 154, with 10.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—

Situated on the old Telegraph road, to the south of the city limits of Janesville. Lot 10, block 10, 10th Ward, all buildings, including part of Hiram Taylor's land on Main Street, situated in the rear of the Hiram Taylor's residence, on the middle road between the Hayward and Monona farms. A yoke of cattle and wagon will be taken as part payment. Enquire of R. B. Shaefer, at J. W. CRAVEN, Beloit, Wis.

R. B. SHAEFER,

Janesville, Feb. 1, 1865.

C. E. STEPHENS,

At the First National Bank.

no. 154, with 10.

CHARTER OAK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ORGANIZED, A. D., 1850.

CHARTER PERPETUAL!

Capital and Surplus,

\$1,000,000!

N. S. PALMER, Vice Pres't. J. C. WALKLEY, Pres't.

E. H. WHITE, Sec'y.

SPRAGUE & TREWDAY,

Gen'l Agents for Northwest.

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Franke Notions,

GOLD PENS, TOYS, &c.,

which they are prepared to sell as low as any established in the west. Mr. Dexter is prepared to do all kinds of work.

CLOCK WATCH

AND

JEWELRY REPAIRING.

on the shortest notice. Having had a

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

of 20 years of the trade, and having carried on business in both West and East, for the past fifteen years, he is willing to refer to any and all of his customers, for his fair dealing, and to the

ACCURACY OF TIME.

at his watch and clock repairing has given them.

DEXTER & CO.,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Janesville and vicinity that they have a good and well selected stock of

CLOKS, WATCHES,

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THE JANESEVILLE GAZETTE

Business Cards.

BENNETT & CASSODAY, Attorneys at Law, office Lippin's Block, Janesville, Wis.
S. P. COLE, Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office and residence five doors south of Depot Church, Janesville.
WILLARD MERRILL, Attorney at Law and United States Court Commissioner, Office Lippin's Block, Janesville, Wis.
J. BARROWS, Physician and Surgeon, office residence corner of Academy and Wall streets, Oct. 28th, 1865.
M. B. JOHNSON, Dentist, Vice in Jackson & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis., April 1st, 1865.
JOHN WINANS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis., Aug. 2nd, 1865.
SANFORD A. HODDIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire block, Janesville, Wis., June 21st, 1865.
J. M. MAY, Attorney and Counselor and Counselor at Law, office in May's block, opposite the Myers House, corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, Janesville.
ELDRIDGE & PEASE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, office in Jackson & Smith's block, Room 101, 11th Street, Janesville, Wis., Oct. 12th, 1865.
L. S. LORD, Physician and Surgeon, Office in May's block opposite the Myers House, Room 101, 11th Street, Janesville, Wis., Oct. 12th, 1865.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL I

Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in the department of dentistry.

NERVOUS DISEASES

AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2d, 1865.

HAIR DYE I HAIR DYE:

Bachelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Invaluable—Instaneous and Reliable—produces a splendid Black or Natural Brown—removes the ill effects of Bald Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Drugists. The genuine is signed, W. A. Bachelor, 81 Broadway, New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Drugists and Fancy goods Dealers.

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.

We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Methylene Cobalt Balsam. It gives relief instantaneously, and is without fail agreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but the Methylene Cobalt Balsam is one of the best preparations now in use, and is all that its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, No. East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and for sale by Drugists at 25 cents per bottle.

WM. BOOTH general agent for Wisconsin.

E. F. COLWELL wholesale agent for Wisconsin. 22 Aug 6th, 1865.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM,

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a nearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distinctive appearance an inviting in the belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patented by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.

Address all orders to DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

The parties in St. Louis and Cincinnati, who have been contesting the Mustang Liniment under pretense of proprietorship, have been thoroughly estopped by the Courts. To guard against further imposition, I have procured from the United States Treasury, a private seal plate revenue stamp, which is placed over the top of each bottle. Each stamp bears the fac simile of my signature, and without which the article is a Counterfeit, dangerous and worthless imitation. Examine every bottle. This Liniment has been in use and growing in favor for many years. There hardly exists a hamlet on the habitable globe that does not contain evidence of its wonderful effects. It is the best emollient in the world. With its present improved ingredients, its effects upon man and beast are perfectly remarkable. Sores are healed, pustules relieved, livers saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold ills assuaged. For cuts, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, swellings, bites, cuts, caked breasts, strained horses, &c., it is a Sovereign Remedy that should never be dispensed with. It should be in every family. Sold by all Drugists.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

REMOVAL!

WILSON'S MUSIC STORE, removed to the store opposite Myers Block, two doors west of the Post office, where there may be found a good assortment of

Pianos, Melodians and American Organs; also all the latest popular publications of Sheet Music; including a very great variety of Patriotic Songs. We keep a large assortment of Musical Merchandise and Instruction Books.

GOTTSCHALK OF KNABE. (Translated from the French.)

After having played on the Piano of Messrs. Knab & Co., it is impossible not to bear testimony to their qualities, which have acquired for them the eminent reputation which they merit. The Piano of their manufacture on which I have played, is a masterpiece, and the tone is clear, brilliant, and full of power and energy. It has no equal.

It is a true and perfect instrument, and deserves the highest commendation.

WILCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machine

will run seven or eight hours, and still continue to work. It is a true and perfect sewing machine, and deserves the highest commendation.

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